

ern Indiana and Missouri, but not previously from Illinois. Specimens are deposited in the following herbaria: Illinois State Museum (Springfield) Natural History Survey (Urbana), and Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, *J. W. Voigt 1109* (with J. R. Swayne).

ISOETES ENGELMANNI A. Br., was found on several sandstone bluffs at Giant City State Park in Jackson County. The habitat was a shallow depression which was kept continually wet by seepage. This species is previously known in Illinois only from St. Clair County.¹ The specimens collected were deposited in the same herbaria mentioned for the preceding species. *J. W. Voigt 1320*.

PHACELIA RANUNCULACEA (Nutt) Constance, was found at the Pine Hills area in Union County near the edge of a swamp. It seems that this plant (collected as *J. W. Voigt 1037*) has not been found previously in Union County.—J. W. VOIGT, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE.

ERRONEOUS RECORD OF *DIPLLOTAXIS ERUCOIDES* FROM WESTERN UNITED STATES.—The only published record of *Diplotaxis eruroides* (L.) DC. from western United States is apparently that by P. C. Standley in his "Flora of Glacier National Park, Montana" (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 22: 347. 1921). Standley reported it from along the railroad at the eastern entrance of the Park, and added: "This species is of rare occurrence in the United States, and it is not reported in any of the manuals. It seems to be fairly well established at this locality." The specimen which is the basis of the record is *Standley 15666* in the U. S. National Herbarium, labeled as collected on railroad bank in vicinity of Glacier Park station, 15 Aug. 1919, and consists of two stems in flower and fruit. The record was repeated in the second edition of Rydberg's *Flora of the Rocky Mountains and Adjacent Plains* (p. 1122. 1922) with a description which applies to the species properly so called. Standley's plant, however, has a comparatively slender subterete beak to the fruit, discoid not obviously sulcate stigma, and narrow pods 1–1.5 mm. wide with the seeds definitely in a single row, and is in fact *Erucastrum gallicum*

¹ Jones, G. N. 1950. *Flora of Illinois*, 2nd. ed. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.

(Willd.) O. E. Schulz. The true *Diplotaxis eruroides* has a distinctly flattened beak nearly as wide as the body of the fruit, the stigma rather conspicuously 2-lobed by a shallow sulcus, and the seeds definitely 2-ranked, and there are other differences in the size and color of the petals, pubescence of the calyx, and so on.

In the National Herbarium there are other specimens from Ohio and Alberta misidentified as *D. eruroides*, evidently on the basis of comparison with Standley's specimen, but it appears that none of these has been reported in print; there is also a specimen of the collection actually of this species made in Quebec by Collins and others in 1904, mentioned just below. In the 8th edition of Gray's Manual (1950) *Diplotaxis eruroides* is reported only from Gaspé County, Quebec, which appears to be the single area in North America in which it has made more than a casual appearance. Specimens are in the Gray Herbarium from York, Gaspé County, collected on ballast about fish houses by J. F. Collins, M. L. Fernald, and A. S. Pease on 25 Aug. 1904 (and said to be very abundant), and again the following year (27 July 1905) at the same locality by E. F. Williams, Collins, and Fernald; there is also a specimen collected by Addison Brown on ballast near Communipaw Ferry, New Jersey [present site of Jersey City, Hudson County], in Sept. 1880 (information supplied by C. Earle Smith). In the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden are specimens collected at Communipaw Ferry by Brown in Sept. 1880 and June 1881, as well as one collected on ballast at Arlington, Staten Island, New York, 20 Sept. 1908, by Arthur Hollick (information supplied by D. D. Keck and J. Monachino, and Hollick specimen borrowed for examination). The herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy, as Mr. Bayard Long informs me, contains no additional material.

Standley's collection of *Erucastrum gallicum* appears to be the first and only one so far made in Montana. In the eighth edition of Gray's Manual (1950), Fernald reported it from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, South Dakota, etc., rapidly spreading. In Abrams' Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States (2: 274. 1944) it is given as locally introduced in Santa Clara County, California.—S. F. BLAKE, DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION, U. S. D. A., BELTSVILLE, MD.

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